

WDNR South Central Region

2006 to Present Level 2 Stream Monitoring Results



This data report summarizes the results of data collected by volunteers participating in the Level 2 Citizen Based Stream Monitoring Program. We have analyzed data for temperature, transparency, dissolved oxygen (DO), and pH and included generalized information to help you understand your data.

Since 2006, different levels of stream monitoring have been developed to supplement the Water Action Volunteers Program (Level 1). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), River Alliance of Wisconsin, and UW-Extension have conducted a pilot project (Level 2), which has citizens collect stream data using WDNR methods and equipment, and enter data in the WDNR's database.



Volunteers in the South Central Region of Wisconsin have spent at least one field season monitoring 61 sites since 2006 (**Table 1**). Most volunteers are affiliated with a local watershed group. Groups that participate in Level 2 monitoring and collect data include: Argyle Land Ethic Academy, Argyle Land Ethic Institutes, Friends of Allen Creek Watershed, Friends of Allen Creek/WAV, Friends of Cam-Rock Park, Friends of Lake Wingra, Oregon High School, Rock County Land Conservation Department, Rock River Coalition, Rock River Coalition / DNR, Rock River Coalition/Dane County Land & Water Conservation Dept., Rock River Coalition/WAV, Rock Trail Coalition, Rock Trail Coalition/Friends of Rockport Park, UW Rock County, UW Rock County/GREEN Scene, Upper Sugar River Watershed Assoc., Upper Sugar River Watershed Association, Wisconsin DNR, .

Table 1: Monitoring station names as listed in the WDNR database (SWIMS)

Station ID	Name
10010690	Allen Creek - Allen Creek Upstream Of Hwy 213
10012568	Allen Creek Upstream From Church St. Bridge, Evansville
10012572	Allen Creek, Evansville-Brooklyn Rd. 1/2 Way To Butts Corners Rd. Bridge
10012575	Allen Creek, Town Of Koshkonong, Amacher
10012578	Allen Creek, Town Of Koshkonong, Blecker
10012579	Allen Creek, Town Of Koshkonong, Merriman'S
333217	Apple Branch - Nall Rd. Sec. 32
133103	Badfish Creek - At Cth A Bridge
133102	Badfish Creek - At Sunrise Rd
10011966	Badger Mill Creek - Sth. 69 Upstream To Fenceline In Pasture
10014232	Black Earth Creek 40 M Downstream Of Olson Rd

Table 1, continued

Station ID	Name
10012486	Black Earth Creek Between Mazomanie And Black Earth
10009484	Braezels Branch Upstream Of Hwy 81
10012619	Cherry Br. Pecatonica River - Philippine Rd.
333214	Cherry Branch - Cth N Sec. 15
10012173	Deer Creek - Hwy. 92 Upstream 120 M To Corner Post By Phone Pole
10009635	Deer Creek Starting At Sutter Lane
10012618	East Br Pecatonica River - Boat Landing In Argyle
10012589	East Fork Allen Creek
10009956	East Fork Raccoon Creek - East Raccoon West Beloit Newark
10012567	Fisher Creek At Rockport Park
10013354	Fryes Feeder - At Miller Farm
10009643	Fryes Feeder 130m Upstream Hwy 92
10022082	Koshkonong Creek At Baxter Rd.
10012487	Koshkonong Creek At Former Dam Site In Rockdale
10011018	Manley Creek - Manley Creek 2000' Below Hwy 113 Upstream To Hwy 113
543272	Markham Creek - Hwy D
10010934	Marsh Creek - Cth E
10012637	Mt. Vernon Creek At Cth A
333211	Mud Branch - Cth G Sec. 20
10012415	Murphy (Aka Wingra) Creek - Just Downstream Of A Small Bridge, 200 Meters From Lake Wingra
133082	Murphy Creek - Madison Landfill Seepage
10009519	Norwegian Creek Upstream (At) Hwy 104/H
10010936	Otter Creek - Otter Creek At Bowers L. Road
10012581	Otter Creek: County N/ Hwy 26 (North Of Cty N Bridge)
10012580	Otter Creek: Klug Rd.(8 Ft West Of Bridge)
10012055	Raccoon Creek - Upstream Of Beloit Newark Rd.
10012179	Schlapbach Creek - 50 M Ne Of Pump House Upstream 150 M To End
10010882	Schlapbach Creek - Schlapbach Creek At Klevenville Riley Rd
10009466	Schlapbach Creek Upstream Sletto Rd
10029048	Searles Creek at Park Rd
10029126	Searles Creek between CTH F and Park Rd
133059	Six Mile Creek - At Sth 113 And 19
10012590	South Fork Allen Creek
10010928	Stevens Creek - At Footville-Hanover
133392	Story Creek, Site #1 - Bell Brook Rd
133548	Sugar River - At Riverside Rd
10009476	Sugar River Upstream Of Valley Rd
133216	Sugar River, West Branch - Docken Road
10021931	Taylor Creek At Avon North Townline Rd.
133427	Token Creek Millpond - At Portage Rd. Dam
133113	Trib To Schlapbach Creek At Bakken Rd Brg 977
543249	Turtle Creek - At Carvers Rock Rd, Near Clinton, WI
10012287	Turtle Creek - Turtle Creek At Heidt'S Backyard
10028913	Unmarked Creek At S Perry Parkway
10009700	West Branch Sugar At Barton Rd (Segment #15)
333216	Whiteside Creek - Nall Rd. Sec. 4
333215	Whiteside Creek - Sth 78 Sec. 3
10013323	Willow Creek, Upstrm Of Avon Store Rd
10012488	Wingra (Murphy) Creek 300 Meters Upstream From Fish Hatchery Rd.
333090	Yellowstone River - Cth "N" (Bi)

Understanding the Level 2 Stream Monitoring Data Report

This report provides summary information for data collected by volunteers participating in Level 2 monitoring. Volunteers typically monitor each site once per month from May to September. Some volunteers monitor sites more frequently or over a longer period of time. The report includes all data for South Central Region that were entered into the WDNR database (SWIMS) under the CBSM Program.

This report highlights monthly recorded values for dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, transparency, and temperature. Data are summarized to report minimum, maximum, and median values for the period the site has been monitored. We also report minimum, maximum, and mean daily temperatures calculated from temperature data originally recorded hourly by continuous data loggers.

Obtaining Raw Data From the WDNR Database (SWIMS)

For more information about a specific site, water monitoring volunteers can log in to the WDNR's database and download data entered into SWIMS. Visit:

<http://prodoasjava.dnr.wi.gov/swims> to login to the database, and follow these steps to download the data about a specific site:

1. Choose the link for the Citizen-based Stream Monitoring Pilot Project near the center of your screen.
2. On the left side of the screen that appears, pick your WDNR Region (i.e., Northeast (NER), Northern (NOR), South Central (SCR), Southeast (SER), or West Central (WCR).
3. Pick your monitoring project from the list on the left.
4. At this point a list of reports which contain the raw data for each site that was monitored will appear in the center of the screen. Choose which report you want to view. You will have the option to view the report online (html option), as a csv file (this will open as an Excel file), or as a pdf file.

Helpful Terms

In this report, for each parameter monitored, some statistical information is provided to help explain what has been found. You may want to refer back to this section as you read through the report to help you understand what is being presented.

Mean: This is the average score in a dataset, or a typical expected value.

Median: This is the middle value in a data set of ranked values. When few data points have been collected, the median is considered a better estimate than the mean for a typical expected value.

For instance, assume the following readings (in mg/L) were found for five D.O. assessments: 10.5, 10.0, 12.5, 14.5, and 8.0. Ranking them in order from lowest to highest, we get: 8.0, 10.0, 10.5, 12.5, and 14.5. The value in the middle of that ranked data set is 10.5.

Thus, 10.5 mg/L is the median. (If you have an even number of data points in the data set, the median is the mean of the middle two numbers in the ranked list.)

If we determined the mean for the same data set, very high and/or low values might affect it. For this example the mean is determined in the following way:
 $8.0 + 10.0 + 10.5 + 12.5 + 14.5 = 55.5$

$55.5 / 5 = 11.1$ mg/L Thus, 11.1 mg/L is the mean.

Although there isn't a large difference in the median (10.5 mg/L) and the mean (11.1 mg/L) in this example, in a small data set where one or two values are very different than most of the other values, using the median instead of the mean should provide a better estimate of the expected value. In a large data set, the mean and median are expected to be the same or nearly the same.

Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is a gas found in water that is critical for sustaining aquatic life (just as oxygen is required for us to survive). Dissolved oxygen enters water through mixing with air in turbulent waters or through photosynthetic processes by aquatic plants and algae. Dissolved oxygen leaves water through decomposition of organic materials that have entered the system from point or non-point source inputs (such as runoff from a yard or field), plant respiration and oxygen demand by organisms such as macroinvertebrates and fish. DO varies over a 24-hour period, with lowest levels expected just before sunrise, when plants and animals have been respiring, but photosynthesis has not been occurring. This flux over a 24-hour period is called diurnal variation. Large fluctuations in diurnal DO levels (e.g., 8-10 mg/L and supersaturated conditions at times) generally indicate increased photosynthesis and respiration due to elevated levels of plant and/or algal growth. Streams having levels of dissolved oxygen at greater than 100% saturation (i.e. supersaturation) do so during the day when the rate of oxygen production via photosynthesis exceeds the rate of diffusion of dissolved oxygen from water to air. Levels of DO saturation typically range from 80-120%, although highly productive streams can experience levels upwards of 140-150% during the middle of the day.

Dissolved oxygen levels are important in determining various communities of aquatic life. DO levels below 2 mg/L generally do not support aquatic life, and most fish and many insects cannot tolerate levels below 4-5 mg/L for a sustained period of time. DO levels above 7 mg/L are amenable to coldwater species such as trout. Different species of fish will migrate within a stream to seek suitable dissolved oxygen conditions.

There are several categories by which waters of Wisconsin are classified by state law. These include (but aren't limited to) trout waters, other fish or aquatic life-designated waters, limited forage fish communities, and limited aquatic life communities. There are defined DO minimums set for each type of classification. The minimums are designed to allow the aquatic organisms defined in the classification to survive in those waters. Since different organisms have different DO requirements, the DO minimums vary based on stream classification. **Table 2** shows the minimum DO allowed in waters classified in certain ways by Wisconsin state law.

Table 2: Minimum dissolved oxygen levels allowed for waters with varied

Stream classification	Minimum dissolved oxygen allowed
Trout waters	6 mg/l (out of spawning season) and 7 mg/L (during spring/fall spawning season)
Fish or aquatic life-designated waters	5 mg/L
Limited forage fish waters	3 mg/L
Limited aquatic life waters	1 mg/L

Is My Site on a Warm Water or Cold Water Stream?

You can identify if your stream is designated as a trout stream by opening this file from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) website (available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/fish/species/trout/wisconsintroutstreams.pdf>).

Lists of waters that are designated as limited forage fish or limited aquatic life communities are included in Chapter NR 104 Uses and Designated Standards (available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/codes/nr104.pdf>) and in Chapter NR 102 Water Quality

Standards for Wisconsin Surface Waters (available at: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr102.pdf>).

You can also create your own maps of your monitoring station and river using the **Surface Water Data Viewer**. More information is located at: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/data_viewer.htm

Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature -- a Special Link

Since DO and temperature are intimately related (e.g., water with a higher temperature can hold less oxygen than water with a lower temperature, so the general concentration of the two parameters in water generally mimic one another), it's important to consider the two together (Table 3).

Dissolved oxygen content in streams is linked with temperature requirements of aquatic life. Colder water generally holds more oxygen and warmer water holds less oxygen.

Table 3: Dissolved oxygen requirements of aquatic plants and animals

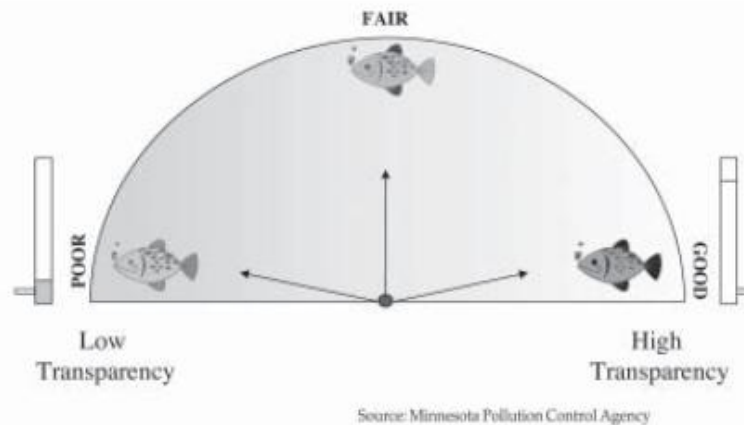
Very High DO	Moderately high DO	Low DO
A N I M A L S		
Brook or rainbow trout Mottled sculpin	Brown trout Redbelly dace Bass	Carp Green sunfish Fathead minnow
P L A N T S		
Much plant variety	Moderate plant variety	Little plant variety

Source: Dane County Water Watchers

Transparency

Stream water transparency is a measure of water clarity made with a transparency tube. The transparency tubes used by Level 2 Stream Monitors are 120 centimeters (cm) long and have a black and white disc at the bottom. Transparency is measured by determining the maximum depth of water in the tube that still allows the black and white disc to be visually detected from above. Transparency is measured in centimeters. Since the maximum tube depth is 120 cm, when the disc is visible with a full tube of water, the exact transparency is not measurable, but is greater than or equal to 120 cm. High transparencies indicate good water quality (Figure below).

Figure 1 **Low Water Transparency Influences Fish Health**



Transparency measurements are affected by both the presence of suspended particles, such as soil particles and microscopic organisms, and by water color, which is caused by certain dissolved substances. Transparency is an easily made measurement that can be correlated with turbidity, although the two measurements are not directly comparable.

Turbidity is a somewhat more difficult measurement that is often made in a lab. Turbidity has been a commonly used measurement in water quality studies and its relationship to the health of fish and other aquatic life has been established.

Turbidity is a measure of water clarity or "cloudiness" caused primarily by the presence of suspended particulate matter. It is basically an optical measurement of the amount of light scattering caused by fine organic or inorganic particles and to a lesser extent some dissolved substances in the water. These small particles of soil, algae or other materials generally range in size from microscopic to about one millimeter (about the thickness of a pencil lead). More suspended particles cause greater turbidity resulting in less light penetration through the water. This hinders photosynthesis, necessary for healthy aquatic plant growth and production of dissolved oxygen. With increased turbidity, water also becomes warmer because the suspended particles absorb heat. Since warmer water holds less dissolved oxygen than cold water, oxygen levels are also affected by turbidity. Extremely high levels of turbidity may also impair aquatic organism survival, for instance, by blocking gas exchange in membranes used for respiration, interfering with filter feeding mussels, or by restricting predation by sight-feeding fish. In general, turbidity increases with increasing river flow due to erosional processes and bad sediment resuspension. Sources of turbidity include:

- erosion from fields, construction sites
- urban runoff from rainstorms and melting snow
- eroding stream banks
- decaying plant matter
- large number of bottom feeders (such as carp) which stir up bottom sediments
- algae
- wastewater discharges

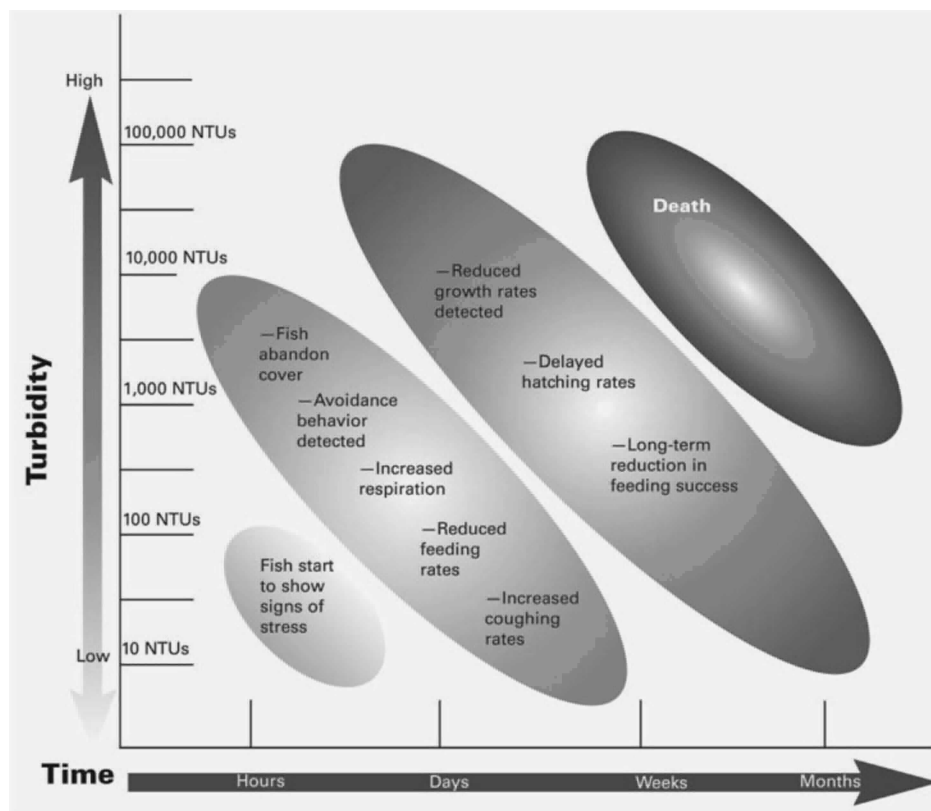
All streams have background or normal levels of water clarity. Fish and aquatic life that inhabit particular streams are adapted to those background levels of water clarity. Time is probably the most influential factor in determining how turbidity affects the aquatic environment. The longer the water remains at unusually high values of turbidity, the greater effect it has on fish and other aquatic life. Fish in particular become very stressed in waters that remain highly turbid for a long time. Signs of stress include increased respiration rate, reduced growth and feeding rates, delayed hatching and, in severe cases, death. Fish eggs are ten times more sensitive to changes in turbidity than adult fish.

Since transparency is a surrogate measurement of turbidity and the two measurements are correlated, Table 4 can be used to covert transparency values to approximate turbidity values. Figure 2 can be used to further understand how the resultant turbidity values and exposure times impact fish.

Table 4: Transparency conversion from cm to NTUs

Transparency (cm)	Turbidity (NTUs)
<6.4	>240
6.4 to 7.0	240
7.1 to 8.2	185
8.3 to 9.5	150
9.6 to 10.8	120
10.9 to 12.0	100
12.1 to 14.0	90
14.1 to 16.5	65
16.6 to 19.1	50
19.2 to 21.6	40
21.7 to 24.1	35
24.2 to 26.7	30
26.8 to 29.2	27
29.3 to 31.8	24
31.9 to 34.3	21
34.4 to 36.8	19
36.9 to 39.4	17
39.5 to 41.9	15
42.0 to 44.5	14
44.6 to 47.0	13
47.1 to 49.5	12
49.6 to 52.1	11
52.2 to 54.6	10
>54.7	<10

Figure 2: Relational trends of freshwater fish activity to turbidity values and time



Water Temperature

Water temperature is an important physical property that influences the growth and distribution of aquatic organisms. It is also an important factor regulating chemical and biochemical reactions in aquatic animals and plants. Surface water temperature is strongly influenced by solar radiation, local climate and groundwater inflows.

Wisconsin uses water temperature as an important variable in the designation of fish and aquatic life uses for surface waters. Use designations are utilized to classify waters of the state into certain categories so that management decisions can be made to protect the quality of those water resources.

Long-term water temperature data are useful for interpreting temporal variations. The WDNR uses temperature data averaged over months or seasons to calculate effluent limits. By setting effluent limits to surface waters, aquatic life present in the streams being monitored can be protected.

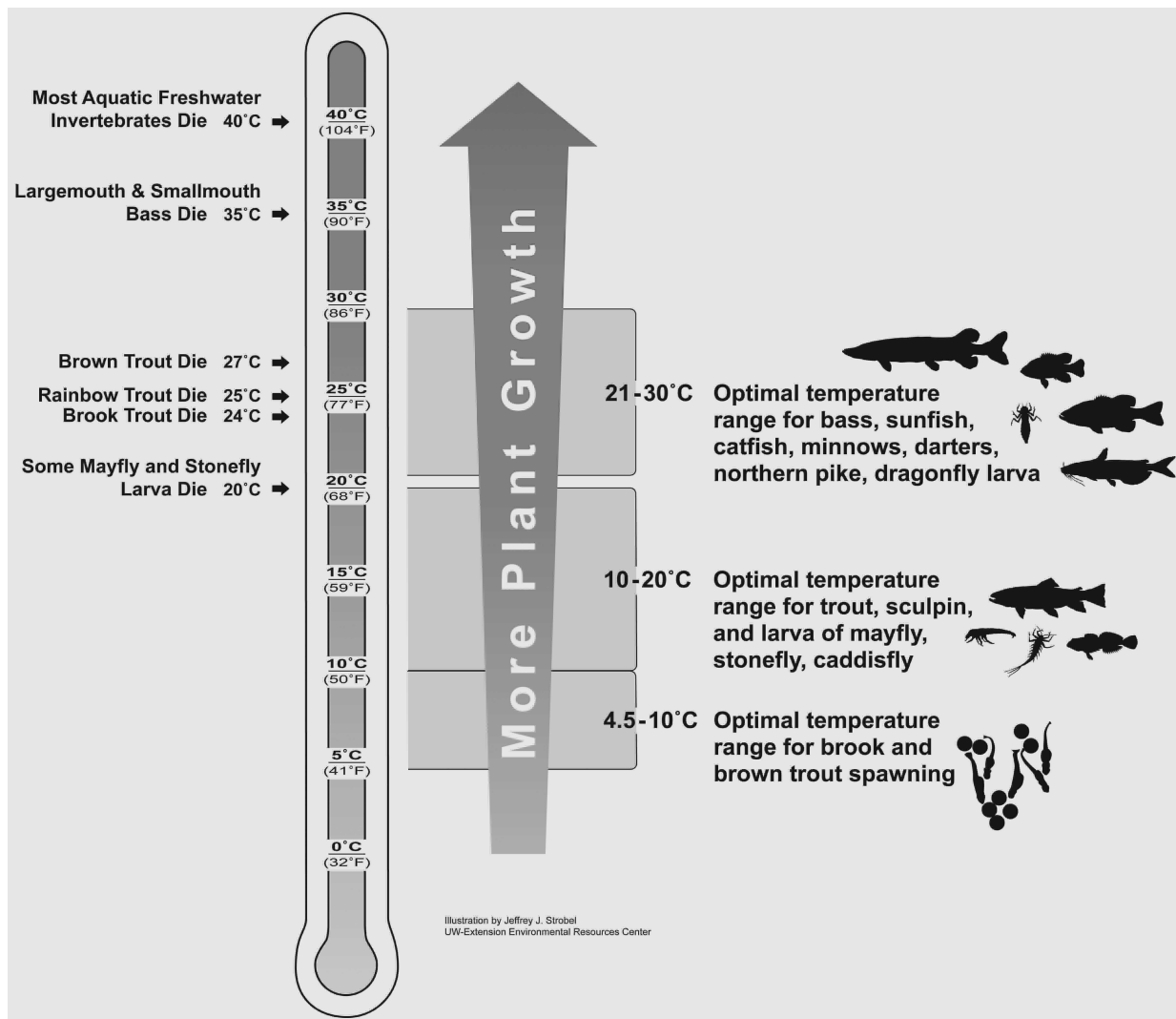
The WDNR also classifies streams by their water temperatures, indicating if they are cold, cool, or warm water streams (Table 5).

Table 5: Thermal criteria for cold, cool and warm water streams in Wisconsin

Thermal regime	Maximum instantaneous temperature	Maximum daily mean temperature
Cold water stream	<25 °C (77 °F)	< 22 °C (72 °F)
Cool water stream	25-28 °C	22-24 °C
Warm water stream	>28 °C (82 °F)	> 24 °C (75 °F)

These classes of streams support different types of fish species. The best quality coldwater streams have relatively few species of fish as compared to warm water streams. Salmonids such as brook trout dominate the fish populations in the best quality coldwater streams, while brown trout, an exotic salmonid species, dominate coldwater streams that have slightly less pristine water quality. Bass, darter and sucker species are more prevalent in warmwater streams than in coldwater streams. Different species of fish have different temperature requirements. Trout need cool temperatures, while fish species such as bass can live in waters with higher temperatures (see figure 3 on following page).

Figure 3

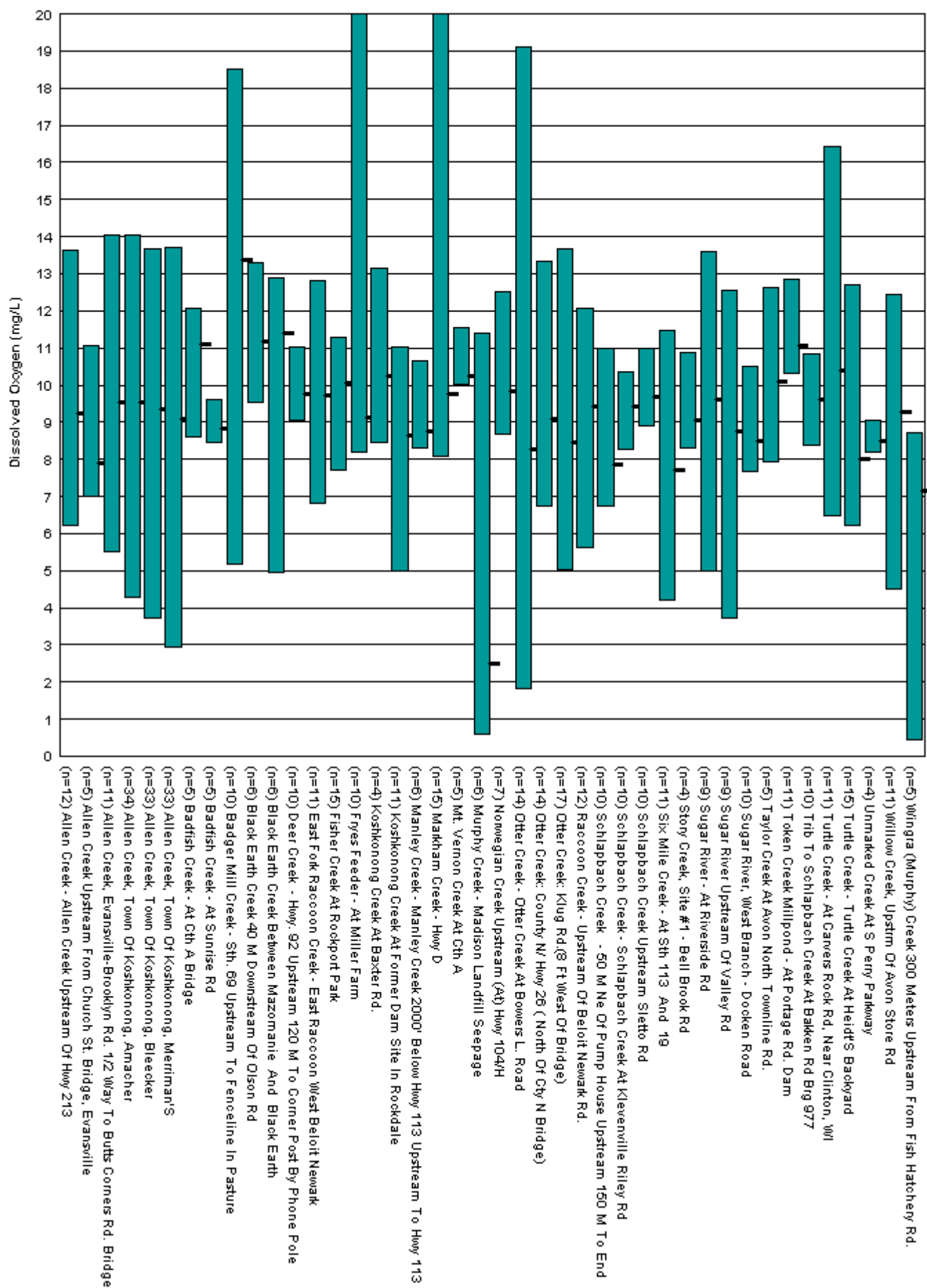


Based on the table above and your site's minimum, maximum and mean water temperatures for each month (see next page), how would you classify your stream based on its temperature over time? Coldwater, coolwater, or warmwater? If you monitor macroinvertebrates, how do your findings for macroinvertebrates and temperature compare with their temperature tolerances as listed in Figure 3? Do you find many plants at your monitoring site? Does their presence make sense in relation to average water temperatures?

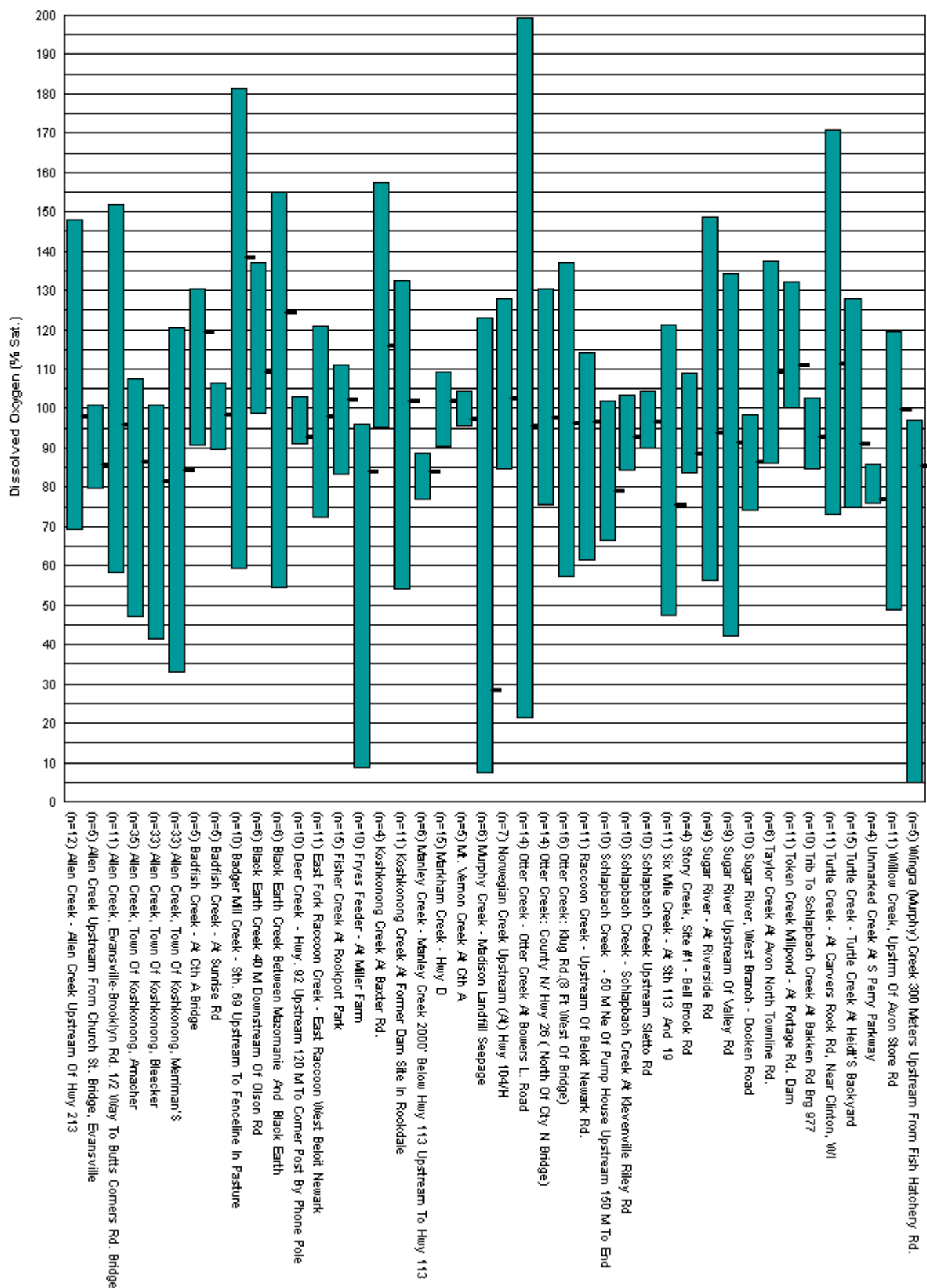
The following pages summarize the results of monitoring in the South Central Region.

Dissolved Oxygen (Instantaneous Data) at Stations in South Central Region

2006 - Present

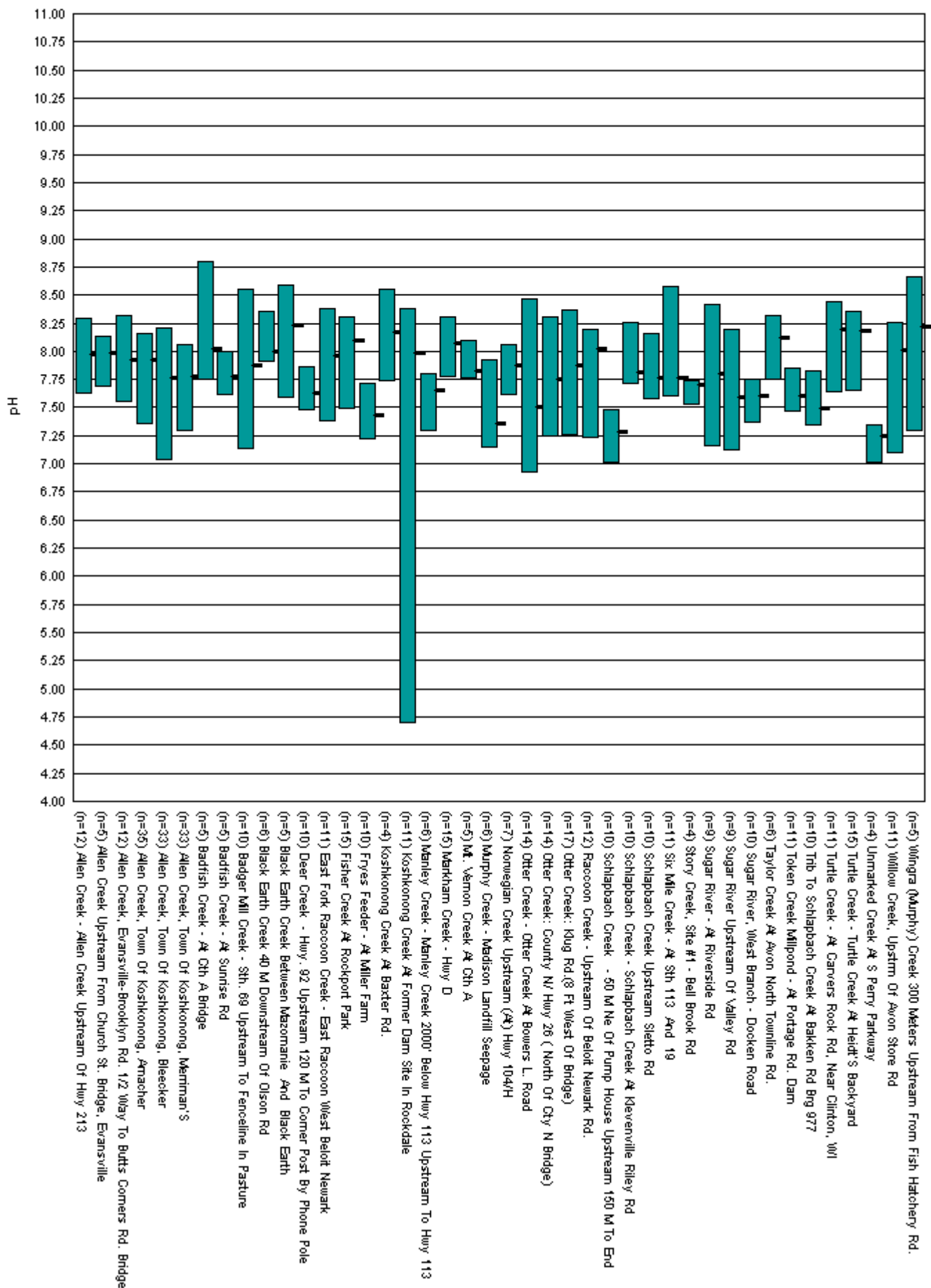


Dissolved Oxygen % Sat. (Instantaneous Data) at Stations in South Central Region 2006 - Present



pH Values at Stations in South Central Region

2006 - Present



Transparency (Instantaneous Data) at Stations in South Central Region 2006 - Present

